

COUNTRY	Poland and Polish-occupied Germany	CLASSIFICATION	SECRET/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
TOPIC	1. Polish Labor Troops in Makoszowy 2. Polish Troops in Hindenburg	REPORT	25X1
EVALUATION	25X1	PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT	25X1	DATE PREPARED	10 March 1952
REFERENCES	25X1		
PAGES	2	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
REMARKS			

1. Prior to March 1951, an extensive Polish labor troop camp was located near Makoszowy (Q 51/Y 47). The camp was located directly southwest of the rail-road line leading from Gleiwitz (Q 51/Y 37) to Kochlowice (Q 51/Y 57) and on the southeast side of the road from Makoszowy to Hindenburg (Q 51/Y 47). The road and the railroad line crossed directly northeast of the camp. In late 1949, a military labor unit occupied the camp, which was estimated to cover an area of about 500 x 250 meters. The camp included numerous mess buildings and seven or eight single-story cantonments about 25 x 9 meters. In the summer of 1950, eight to 10 wooden single-story buildings, approximately the same size as the cantonments, were constructed. The new buildings were located in a closely guarded area in the northwestern section of the camp and were not used as billets. Numerous officers of the camp administration were billeted separately in four apartment houses near the camp.
2. It was rumored that the unit belonged to a military labor division. A colonel called Henryk (fnu) was the ranking officer in the camp. The last reported strength of the unit was 1,500 men. In one case, reports on the ration strength of the unit were sent directly to Katowice (Q 51/Y 57). [redacted] the headquarters of all military labor units in and around Hindenburg was located in Camp Makoszowy. *
3. The soldiers of the unit, who wore khaki uniforms with garrison caps were engaged in shaft mining operations. All were 19 or 20 years old. The majority came from Pomerania, Silesia and the Poznan (P 53/X 26) areas. About one half of the soldiers were estimated to be of German origin. The man guarding the camp were members of the unit. The EM when not mining drilled and received infantry training on the training ground southwest of the Delbrueck pits on the northwest side of the road to Makoszowy. Rifles, submachine guns and pistols were seen during the training.
4. In the fall of 1950, equipment and weapons were stored in the newly constructed wooden single-story buildings in the northwestern section of the camp. Continual shipments came in by truck from the direction of Hindenburg. The transportation of this equipment required about two weeks. [redacted] uniforms, packs, lace boots, mess kits, canteens, entrenching tools, boxes, sacks with unidentified contents, small arms and 20 to 25 rubber tired field kitchens without limbers. The buildings containing the equipment were

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guarded. Prior to March 1951, the troops were not observed being equipped with the materiel.

5. Prior to March 1951, the former Schutzpolizei Kaserne in Hindenburg quartered a Polish military unit which civilians referred to as the guard regiment. The installation is located at the intersection of the south side of Kampfbahn-Allee, presumably renamed Al. Stalingradska, and the west side of Hermann Stehr Street. The same installation also quartered a militia unit. The ratio of the members of the army unit to the militia unit was three to one. **

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6. [] meals were served to about 700 men daily. Meals were also transported to about 300 other men on guard duty at various neighboring coal mines. The ration report strength of this unit was sent to Katowice daily. **

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7. The army troops, who were between 20 and 22 years old and who wore khaki uniforms, did surface guard duty exclusively. The three subordinate units of the formation were rotated to the individual pits for guard duty. The two subordinate units off duty underwent training in the open terrain located south of the barracks installation and extending as far as the railroad line. The soldiers did not speak German. [] other subordinate units were located in permanent billets near installations which were guarded. The militia located in the installation also guarded the coal mining area. []

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8. Prior to March 1951, no Soviet units were located in or around Hindenburg. No other Soviet military offices were known to exist there.

9. In 1950, the Hindenburg Post Militia (MO) headquarters and the Security Police (UE) office for that area were located at 10 ul. 1. Maja. Militia Commissariats I, II and III were at 53 ul. 3. Maja, 36 ul. Trokera and 438 ul. Wolnosci respectively. A Polish Labor Service (SP) office was at 11 ul. Piastowska.

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- * [] Comment. A previous report indicated that several cantonments occupied by Polish militia labor troops were located in the Hindenburg area. []

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- ** [] Comment. The guard regiment is fairly definitely believed to be an Internal Security (KBW) unit of the regiment carried in Katowice, presumably the 6th KBW Regt. The KBW troops wear army uniforms with blue service color.

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